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R E S T R I C T E D

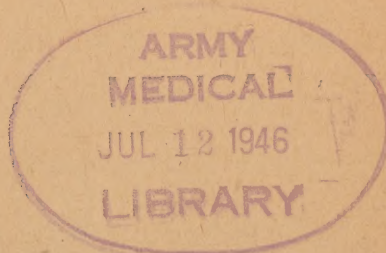
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period  
23 June to 29 June  
1946



R E S T R I C T E D







## W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

## SECTION I

## WELFARE

Field Trip to Northern Japan

A representative of the Welfare Division completed a 12 day field trip to Sapporo, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima, and Utsonomiya to study the Japanese welfare program in operation. Conferences were held with military government officials, Japanese prefectural and city welfare representatives, homen-iin (voluntary district welfare commissioners). Visits were made to public and private orphanages, old age homes, jails, prisons, reformatories, homes for juvenile delinquents, and shelters for the homeless.

Both military government and Japanese governmental agencies were usually found to be inadequately staffed for proper supervision and administration of welfare tasks. Improvements were noted in keeping uniform case records and granting aid in accordance with standard schedules of allowances. The homen-iin generally appeared to have too little time or facilities necessary to handle increasing relief needs, although they seemed sincere and conscientious. The need of a program for training persons in welfare work to assume leadership in relief programs was apparent.

Care of Vagrants

A visit was made to the processing center organized in Yokohama five weeks ago by the prefectural government for collecting vagrants, providing temporary care and referring them to appropriate agencies for control. The third (one-to-two day) vagrant collection drive was underway. About 150 persons of all age groups were fed, bathed, sprayed with DDT, given clean shirts and slacks, interviewed, given medical examinations and haircuts. According to the findings they were then sent to orphanages, old age asylums, homes for delinquent children,



hospitals, or other appropriate institutions. The able-bodied were provided with shelter on the grounds and assisted in obtaining employment. Chief difficulty was experienced with the problem of persons leaving institutions mostly because of food shortages. On the whole the project represented a definite and commendable effort towards a program of aid for vagrants and waifs, by coordinating the facilities of various public and private agencies.

### School Lunches

A conference was held with interested sections of SCAP regarding plans for providing school lunches to all children of Japan when the fall school term begins. Emphasis was placed upon the various programs instituted by England, Holland, Norway and other European countries. England felt the program so necessary that school lunches were provided during the years of the war at the expense of all other rationing programs. A study recently conducted reveals the wisdom of England's plan. The children of the British Isles are strong and their health standards have been greatly improved. The same is true in other countries that have engaged in similar programs.

Serious consideration is being given to encouraging the Japanese Government to inaugurate a supplemental feeding program during the coming school term. It was the consensus of the conference that the program should be initiated by CI&E Section in coordination with Natural Resources, ESS, PH&W and other interested sections.

### Housing

The following is an excerpt from the Nippon Times, 29 June 1946, and is quoted because of its interest to all housing programs.

"On 26 June, SCAP ordered the Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., dissolved in accordance with (SCAPIN 1037). The Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., is a pri-



vately owned, government controlled monopoly dominating all phases of the lumber industry in Japan.

"Replacing the monopolistic concern SCAP ordered the government to permit revival of previously prohibited voluntary, democratic associations of existing private lumber interests which can work with the government in the future to intensify lumber production efforts in Japan.

"SCAP ordered all laws giving the Japanese Lumber Company legal existence abrogated."

With the abolition of the monopoly, lumber for home building is expected to flow more freely to those who have been previously denied.

#### Red Cross Activities

Chapter Service, a new department in the Japanese Red Cross Society has been established. Two Japanese general field representatives have been appointed to begin work immediately in reorganization of Red Cross Chapters. The appointment of a woman to this position marks the first time a woman has been placed in an executive position in the society.

### SECTION II

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### General

A short school for newly assigned public health officers to Military Government Companies in the IX Corps area was held at Corps Headquarters, at Sendai, under the sponsorship of the 105th Military Government Group. Representatives of the Preventive Medicine Division addressed the officers on the following subjects: Public Health in Japan; Arms and Policies of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP; Water Supply; Insect and Rodent Control, and others.

##### Insect and Rodent Control

Further conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry



in an effort to procure funds from the several prefectures for the financing of the insect and rodent control program. A new order is to be issued to the prefectural governors, in a more forceful and definite language. Investigation will be made of prefectures allegedly unable to carry the program.

### Laboratory Activities

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Urawa factory, Yoshima Chemical Company, Ltd., was favorably considered following an inspection of the plant.

Conferences were held with officials of the Welfare Ministry and Tokyo Imperial University Infectious Disease Institute. An Association of Penicillin manufactures is to be formed. While this session will be primarily organizational in nature, constructive plans for materially increasing penicillin production will be stressed.

### Nutrition Conferences

On the 24th of June 1946, a discussion was held with Miss Hayawara, Nutritinnist, regarding Japanese recipes for the use of whole wheat in the dietary.

Information was obtained by the Nutrition Consultant on the method by analysis of food products at the Food Research Laboratory, Fugnawa, Tokyo.

A meeting of the Committee on Nutritional Efficiency of the Imperial Academy of Science was attended by the Nutrition Consultant 26 June 1946.

An inquiry was made as to the significance of the following statement made in the Nippon Times 27 June 1946 and attributed to the Metropolitan Food Department, Tokyo: "a resident in the Metropolitan Area was consuming on the average of 265 grams of staple food and other supplementary foodstuffs per day or obtaining barely 881 calories". This estimate was based on the distribution



of rationed staple foods with an estimate of the amount of similar foods purchased on the black market. It did not refer to the total average food consumption.

The subject of school lunches was discussed with representatives of CI&E, NRS and PH&W. It was agreed that school lunches were desirable. The subject was left for further consideration in relation to the food supplies available, the extent of the lunch, or whether it should be a complete or supplement to the average Japanese dietary.

A lecture was given by the Nutrition Consultant at Kyobashi City Hall on 28 June on the use of Japanese foods to obtain the maximum benefit from the food available.

#### Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the foremost quarantine problem. Approximately a dozen foci are known at present in Japan. The majority of these are believed to be the result of importation of the infection from Korea via illegal shipping. Active measures are underway to prevent further importation and to eliminate presently established foci.

Only at Sasebo and Hakata are cholera cases, suspects or contacts being held in quarantine.

Action is currently underway to increase facilities at most reception centers for handling of cholera infected or suspect vessels. The laboratory at the Sasebo center is being moved and its capacity to examine stool specimens for cholera increased to 15,000 per day.

Aggressive action has been taken in an effort to suppress those craft engaged in smuggling between Korea and Japan in order to stop further possible introduction of disease from Korea.



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SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,466 of which 105,690 are occupied. For the same period 246,998 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The survey of schools of nursing in Iwate Prefecture was completed. Rumors have been circulated regarding the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. As a result, the directors of the schools and many of the individual nurses have asked for information.

Education

A class in nutrition was taught in the refresher course, and four classes in history of nursing in the Demonstration School by a representative from the Nursing Affairs Division.

A meeting was held for the Japanese supervisors, head nurses, instructors of the Demonstration School with Dr. Oshima, Director of the hospital presiding and a representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the inter-relationships between the ward personnel and teaching staff, responsibilities of the supervisors and head nurses in the education program, participation by the staff of American nurses in the program and problems in ward management.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

As a result of a conference with representatives of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, with reference to the disease hazards and feed shortages incident



to the importation of horses into Japan by the Chinese Army and sheep by BCOF. The following action was taken by G-4 Section, SCAP, prohibiting importation except when specifically approved by SCAP.

- a. Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.31 (21 Jun 46)GD, (SCAPIN 1523-A).
- b. Memorandum for representatives of Allied Governments, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46)GD.
- c. Memorandum for Commanding General, Eighth Army, Commanding General Pacific Air Command and Commander Naval Activities, Japan, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46)GD.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 23-29 June 1946.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

The Japanese Dental Association revealed that its present sources of income are:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| a. Membership fees   | ¥ 200,000 |
| b. Commission for collecting insurance bills, which amounts to 10 percent. | 70,000    |
| c. Commission for distributing supplies.                                   | 193,000   |

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

Information has been received from the War Department to the effect that under present policies, insecticide, freon aerosol will not be supplies to civilians in liberated or occupied areas.







the consumers. During the early part of July ninety-two types will be distributed and similar programs will follow.

Distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to Tokyo, Aichi, Niigata, Kyoto and Hyoga amounted to 47,330 gallons.

A total of 4280 kg of insecticide powder were distributed to Chiba, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Niigata, Toyama, Ischikawa and Fukui prefectures.

Preparations are now underway for the shipment of 250,000 cc of cholera vaccine and 20,000 vials of typhus vaccine to Hulutao, Manchuria for repatriates.

A shipment of 18,900 gallons of insecticide spray, DDT, residual effect is being made to repatriation ports for disinfestation of ships carrying repatriates.

### Narcotics

Further investigation in the geisha area of the Mukojima district, Tokyo, resulted in the arrest of a doctor selling morphine at exorbitant prices to geisha addicts in the closing of a factory illicitly compounding narcotics for sale to doctors at blackmarket prices. The investigations are being directed by a narcotic control officer, a former federal narcotic agent, who with a Japanese narcotic inspector will shortly begin a tour of every prefecture in Japan to acquaint prefectural narcotic inspectors with modern enforcement and investigative procedure.

On 19 June 1946, new Japanese Welfare Ministry Narcotic Regulations, as required by SCAP, became effective. These regulations revolutionize narcotic controls in Japan. One of the principle features is that all narcotic dealers will be properly classified and registered by 19 July 1946 and will be required to submit periodic reports accounting for all narcotic transactions.

## SECTION VIII

### LEGAL AFFAIRS

#### General

Two distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey which had been closed



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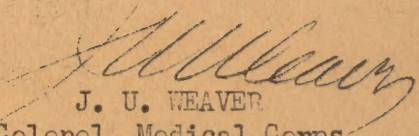
because their products showed more than the minimum tolerance for methyl alcohol were visited at the request of the Finance Ministry, with a view of allowing them to reopen. Samples of their products were taken and will be tested. If tests indicate product is safe for consumption, request to allow them to reopen will be made to Provost Marshal's Office in Tokyo.

Conference with Ministry of Health to assure adequate financing of the Insect and Rodent Control Program resulted in securing of funds to carry program until the Diet can act on budget.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 438 (29 Jun 46)PH (SCAPIN 1600-A), subject: "Information Concerning DDT",  
29 June 1946.



J. U. WEAVER

Colonel, Medical Corps

Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 15 June 46.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.



Inclosures missing



